UNITED STATES PENSION LAWS.

A Comprehensive Digest of Pension Legislation From the Foundation of the Government.

Copyrighted, 1904, by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The Chief Clerk is charged, in general, with the general supervision of the business of the Bureau and the assignment of its clerical and other force. He is also charged with the duty of seeing that proper discipline is maintained and that certifies all applications for leave of ab- receipt and numbers of original claims. sence; examines and approves all requisitions upon the Interior Department for miscellaneous supplies, and signs all requisitions for stationery; has general supervision of all of the mail that does not require the personal signature of the Commissioner; promulgates and keeps on file all orders of the Commissioner and of the Secretary of the Interior.

MEDICAL DIVISION.

The Medical Division is charged, in general, with the duty of the examination and revision of the reports of Examining Surgeons, and such other duties touching medical and surgical questions as the interest of the service may require, including the determining of the rate of pension that should be allowed in invalid cases. The Medical Referee is in charge of this Divi-

LAW DIVISION.

The Law Division, under the direction of the Law Clerk, is charged with the following duties: The determination of all questions of

law or practice referred by the Commissioner of Pensions, the Deputy Commissioners, the Chief Clerk, or Chiefs of

'The preparation and transmission to the special examination division of cases for criminal investigation; all work counected with criminal and civil suits after preliminary investigation by the special 1 division; the preparation of

the guidance of special examire to further investigation in ecution of pension claims. rs, and the keeping of a proper records relative thereto; usmission of cases to Congress ping of a record of special acts

auswering calls for evidence made by the different Departments of the Government, and which is filed in the different claims for pension:

"Mimeographing synopses of decisions rendered by the honorable Secretary of the Interior; the synopsis of decision being in each case furnished by the board of re-

"The return of marriage certificates, upon request, to the person found entitled

"The preparation and transmission to the adjudicating divisions of the Bureau generally of notices of disparments, deaths, and changes of address of attorneys and agents, and transfers of rights of one attorney or agent to another of their attorneyship interest in claims; 'All correspondence with the law of

ficers of the Government relative to matters arising out of trials connected with claims for pension; practicing before the Bureau, and the cus-

tody of the personal files of such attorneys and agents: "The review of circulars submitted by

attorneys and agents under rule 18 of the Rules of Practice: "The consideration of transfers of at-

torneyship from one agent or attorney to "The promulgation of all orders and rulings of the Commissioner of Pensions;

The consideration of questions relating to erroneous payment of fees, and securing refundment of fees when upon examination it is found that they have been wrongfully paid; "Answering miscellaneous correspon-

dence referred for consideration.' BOARD OF REVIEW.

The Board of Review is charged, in general, with the duty of last consideration of all classes of pension and bounty-claims as to their merits, before allowance or rejection, after the same have been considered by the adjudicating divisions. It is also charged with the duty of giving

consideration to all questions of contest as to attorney's fees. SPECIAL EXAMINATION DIVISION. The Special Examination Division is charged, in general, with the duty of making special examination into the merits pension and bounty-land claims, whether pending or allowed. It is also

charged with the duty of investigating suspected attempt at fraud on the Government, through and by virtue of the provisions of the pension laws, and to aid in prosecuting any person so offending. THE ADJUDICATING DIVISIONS There are five such divisions, namely:

Old War and Navy, Eastern, Army, Western, and Southern. Each division is charged, in general, with the duty of calling for and consider-

ing, in the first instance, all evidence, including reports from the various Executive Departments, necessary to complete the requirements of the Bureau in pension and bounty-claim claims. It is also charged with the duty of con-

sidering all attorneyship contests prior to issue of certificate. OLD WAR AND NAVY DIVISION.

By order of the Commissioner of Pensions dated February 13, 1903, the Old War and Navy Division now gives consideration only to claims arising out of naval service, and to claims arising out of military service before March 4, 1861.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The Eastern Division gives consideration to claims arising out of service in volunteer organizations of the late war from the following States: New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

By order of the Commissioner of Pensions dated February 13, 1903, the Middle Division was abolished and in its place was created the Army Division. War of the rebellion claims pertaining

to organizations from Michigan and Pennsylvania were placed under the Eastern Division; and those from Ohio under the Western Division.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The Western Division gives consideration to claims arising out of service in volunteer organizations of the late war from the following States and Territories: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and all the Territories.

SOUTHERN DIVISION. The Southern Division gives consideration to claims arising out of services in volunteer organizations of the late war from the following States, including the

colored troops: District of olumbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virinia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. ARMY DIVISION.

The Army Division was established by the order of the Commissioner of Pensions of February 13, 1903. To it is assigned all Regular Army claims pertaining to service since March 4 1822, and all claims of military volunteers of the S anish War

and Philippine insurrection; both classes

War and Navy Division. RECORD DIVISION. The Record Division is charged, in general, with the duty of keeping a record, both numerically and alphabetically, of the business of the Bureau is conducted all applications for pension and bountyin an orderly and businesslike manner. land received, and of distributing the same to the proper adjudicating divisions. It ployee of the Bureau and supervises and also notified also n ployee of the Bureau, and supervises and also notifies claimants and attorneys of the It is also charged with the duty of making proper record of all attorneys who are approval. The official bond given by the admitted to practice, and makes proper entry of all executing officers, such as noentry of all executing officers, such as notaries public, justices of the peace, etc., pointed to act in his place in such cases. noting the dates of commencement and expiration of their commissions. It also examines and passes upon, in the first instance, all applicants, contracts for fee, powers of attorney, certificates of official cases, of the pension agent for whom he character of executing officers, etc., as to acts. formality of execution.

It is also charged with the duty of ob taining the names and Post Office addresses of officers and comrades of the diffent military organizations, also of the Navy and Marine Corps, also of Surgeons of the United States Army and Contract Surgeons who were in charge of, or on duty in, the general, post, or field hospitals throughout the loyal States during the other independent commands, also of

Union ex-prisoners of war. These records of this division are kept upon service cards, giving name, late rank, company, regiment, dates of enlistment and discharge, and present Post Office address, and are filled by company, regiment, State, and arm of service. These eards are constantly renewed and corrected by correspondence with comrades and Postmasters to learn of any changes in Post Office addresses.

Claimants and their recognized attorneys are, upon application, furnished with the names and Post Office addresses of officers and other comrades to aid in the pros

The Certificate Division is charged, in general, with the duty of preparing and distributing to the proper pension pay agencies, pension certificates and other necessary papers in all allowed claims. whether for original pension, for restoration, increase, re-issue, accrued, duplicate

It is also charged with the duty of ad judicating all claims for duplicate of lost certificates; also attends to the transferring of names of pensioners from the roll of the residence of the pensioner; also at-tends to 'he issuing of "permits" upon which to draw pension money when pension certificates are either lost or mislaid. FINANCE DIVISION.

The Finance Division is charged, in general, with the consideration of all matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the Bureau.

the Examining Surgeons, with the necessary stationery, and keeping a proper record of same.

MAIL DIVISION.

The Mail Division is charged, in general, with the duty of looking after all incoming and outgoing mail, and of stampanother, and correspondence relative ing incoming mail on the date of the receipt of each application, affidavit, letter or other communication or package of whatever nature.

This Division also attends to the sorting and distribution of all mail matter to the various other divisions of the Bureau. ARMY AND NAVY SURVIVORS DIVISION.

By order of the Commissioner of Pensions dated March 3, 1901, the Army and Navy Survivors Division of the Pension Bureau was abolished and made a part of the Record Division. APPOINTMENT OF PENSION AGENTS.

Section 4778. Revised Statutes, pro

"The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, all pension agents, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed or suspended. as provided by law, and until their sucessors are appointed and qualified." Section 4779, Revised Statutes, pro-

"All pension agents shall give bond with good and sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve. Pension agents above referred to are not pension attorneys, but agents of the Commissioner of Pensions for the payment of pensions.

TEMPORARY PROVISION FOR VACANCIES.

The act of March 8, 1878, provides: "Whenever during a session of the Senate a vacancy shall occur in the office of pension agent by reason of resignation. death, removal, or expiriation of the term of office, or where any such agent lawify and assume the duties of such office. the President may, when the public exi gency requires it, designate any officer of the United States to perform the duties of such office, but such designation shall not be for a longer time than 20 days, and

PENSION BLANKS.

Official Forms for Use of Attorneys and Agents at Low Prices.

We are prepared to furnish the following blank forms upon application: 1. Declaration for Invalid Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900.

2. Declaration for Guardian of Chil-dren Under 16 Years of Age. 8. Declaration for Original Pension of a Widow. 4. Declaration for Restoration to the

5. Power of Attorney. Articles of Agreement.

7. Declaration for Increase of Invalid Pension. 8. Declaration for Original Invalid Pension, under Act of July 14, 1862. 9. D. claration for Dependent Mother's Pensio., Act of June 27, 1890.

10. Declaration for Dependent Father's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890. 11. Power of Attorney and Articles of Agreement combined. 12. Declaration for a Rerating of an In valid Pension. 13. Declaration for Increase of Invalid

Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 14. Declaration for Widow's Claim for Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9,

Large General Affidavits. Small General Affidavits. 17. Physician's Affidavits.

18. Accrued Widows.

such officer so designated shall give bonds, if required by the President, for the faithful discharge of the said duties, and the Secretary of the Interior shall allow in the settlement of the accounts of such officer the necessary expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties under this section. The foregoing provisions shall aption. The foregoing provisions shall ap-

of claims formerly considered by the Old he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, authorize the chief clerk, or some other clerk employed therein, to act in his place, to sign official checks, and to discharge all the other duties required by law of such pension agent; and any pension agent may desigthe appointment of the clerk to sign offi-cial checks, * * shall be made by the pension agent without other or further * * Such acting officer shall, moreover, for the time being, be subject to all enemy followed up, skirmishing, closing, the liabilities and penalties prescribed by and firing artillery from the crest, which over, for the time being, be subject to all law for the official misconduct, in like

ESTABLISHMENT OF PENSION AGENCIES. Section 4780, Revised Statutes, prov-

"The President is authorized to establish agencies for the payment of pensions wherever, in his judgment, the public interests and the convenience of the pensioners require; but the number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall in war, or with batteries of light artillery and no case be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or Territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year next preceding shall not have exceeded the sum of \$500,000."

SALARY, CLERK HIRE AND EXPENSES. The act of March 3, 1891, provides:

"That the amount of clerk hire at each agency shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of pensioners paid at each agency, and the salaries shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

The act of June 30, 1890, provides: "The Secretary of the Treasury, where practicable, shall cause suitable rooms to e set apart in the public buildings under his control in the cities where pension agencies are located, which shall be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and occupancy of the said agencies respectively.'

TIME AND MANNER OF PAYMENT. The act of March 3, 1891, provides:

'The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to arrange the various agencies for the payment of pensions in three groups, as he may think proper, and may, from time to time, change any work. of one agency to another upon the change agency from one group to another, as he may deem convenient for the transaction of the public business. The first group shall make their quarterly payments of pensions on January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4 of each year; the second group shall make their quarterly payments of pensions on February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4 of each year; and the line, but it proved to be well intrenched; from former methods of paying pensions, kept up at intervals during the whole day. so as to properly adjust all payments as But Lee had quite another object in view: herein provided."

Section 4764, Revised Statutes, as tack with a force so inferior in numbers amended by the act of March 3, 1801, is as he could dispose of; and while he ensubstantially as follows: Within 15 days immediately preceding demonstrations, he was putting into exthe fourth day of each month in which ecution a bold move such as he may have

quarterly payment of pensions is to be learned, in his military studies, from Fredmade at the several agencies as hereinbefore provided for, each agent for the payment of pensions shall prepare a quarterly voucher for every person whose pension is payable at his agency, and transmit the same by mail, directed to the address of the pensioner named in such voucher, who, on or after the date on Union commander had placed his force in which the payment of such quarterly pen- causing it to assume a defensive attitude sion is herein authorized to be made, may at a moment when offensive action promexecute and return the same to the agency ised so much, Lee was, nevertheless, enat which it was prepared and at which the vironed with peril. Strategically Hooker's pension of such person is due and payable. position was a menacing one; tactically, it Section 4765, Revised Statutes, prov-

"Upon the receipt of such voucher, properly executed, and the identity of the pensioner being established and proved in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the agent for the payment of pensions shall immediately draw his check on the proper assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the United States for the amount due such pensioner. payable to his order, and transmit the same by mail, directed to the address of pensioner may be required, if thought proper by the Commissioner of Pensions, now burned to execute, on a grander scale, p. 5. to appear personally and receive his pento appear personally and receive his pen-

The regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under the above provisions, for the establishment of the identity of pensioners, requires that a pensioner shall exhibit his pension certificate hibition of military genius. to the officer before whom he executes his voucher, and that the officer shall so certify in the voucher. Notaries, justices, and other officers authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who desire to Chancellorsville line there then remained avoid all possible trouble and the possible only the two divisions of McLaws and Ancancellation of their commissions or the re- derso fusal of the Commissioner of Pensions or hold Hooker in check. the pension agencies to recognize their official acts, should observe the regulations

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

The act of August 23, 1894, provides: "That hereafter, in addition to the offiers now authorized to administer oaths in such cases, fourth-class postmasters of "Mystery, mystery is the secret of sucthe United States are hereby required, empowered, and authorized to administer any and all oaths required to be made by pensioners and their witnesses in the execution of their vouchers with like effect and force as officers having a seal; and such postmaster shall affix the stamp of his of- thick and nearly impenetrable, Jackson he is authorized to charge and receive for to the south of Chancellorsville, he would each voucher not exceeding 25 cents, to be able to pass unobserved; yet he took he noid by the pensioner." be paid by the pensioner." PRINTED FORMS FOR VOUCHERS.

Section 4767, Revised Statutes, provides: across the whole of Hooker's front. Di-"The Secretary of the Interior shall verging westward from the Fredericksburg cause suitable blanks for the vouchers plankroad, Jackson pursued his march by mentioned in section 4764 to be printed a forest path a couple of miles south of, and distributed to the agents for the pay- and parallel with, the Orange plankroad, ment of pensions, upon which he shall on which the Union force was planted: cause a note to be printed, informing pensioners of the fact that hereafter [after July 8, 1870] no pension will be paid exwest into the Broad road, and thence

directed." (To be continued.) A Great Invention.

John A. Stransky, of Pukwanna, S. D. has received a patent for a new smokeless gunpowder that will revolutionize the powder business and make the inventor

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The withdrawal of the column that had

norning, had just arrived on the ground.

On finding the Union force returning from

its advance, Lee pushed forward the heads

LEE PROPOSED OTHERWISE.

tion, and detail the manner of its execu-

LEE'S RETURN BLOW.

JACKSON'S SUGGESTION AVAILED.

Lee in council during Friday night by

These Lee retained in hand to

THE JACKSON PLAN IN DETAIL.

No man knew better than Jackson the

enormous importance of secrecy in the ex-

and turn Hooker's right flank.

MOVEMENT DISCOVERED; THOUGHT TO BE

This movement, skillfully masked as it

BETREAT.

Stonewall Jackson, who having, in his in-

with United States Ford.

False as was the situation in which the

moved out on the right, and that which had moved out on the left, was made without difficulty, though the Confederates folto be attacked. lowed up with some show of force; but While this manuver, under a false lead, the retirement of Sykes, who had the cenhe had met a considerable body of the enemy, and had gained his position by a smart fight which cost him 70 men; and now the constantly arriving forces of the cover of his line, Sykes was retired, and tending northward and at right angles Hancock also withdrew, and the with the general line, which ran east and west. He, therefore, perceived that he would have to move further to his left, and Sykes had been ordered to abandon. (19) further to the north, and, in order to strike The force that had been met in this the rear of Hooker's defensive position, series of simultaneous reconnoissances was would have to reach the old turnpike which runs parallel with and north of the plank-road. (23) Turning, therefore, after a the van of Jackson's command, which, on the disclosure to Lee of the real character of Hooker's move, had been recalled from rapid reconnoitering glance, to one of his he direction of Fredricksburg, and after Aids, he instantly said, "Tell my column marching all Thursday night and Friday

JACKSON ROUTED HOWARD.

the old turnpike).

of his columns rapidly and deployed in Reaching the turnpike about 5 o'clock, front of Hooker's position at Chancellors-HOOKER DECIDED TO FIGHT DEFENSIVELY. Hooker disposed his line of battle, runstated, held by the Eleventh Corps, under of this corps formed line of batter of the extreme right brigade (26) was "eral cavalry on the charge, fired a volley along the plankroad, and faced southward, the extreme right brigade (26) was "eral cavalry on the charge, fired a volley which diletion, toward 6 o'clock, Jack on which direction, toward 6 o'clock, Jack on was amputated, and he seemed in the stating of the expired at the end of a week. As were utterly inadequate. The right britist of the direction of the plank of the left (McLean's), surprised on its flank in the order of these troops, and that of some artillery keeps and the endire balance of the corps was posted; so that the confused mass overtran the next division (27) to the left, while was compelled to give way before the enemy even reached its position. (28) to the left, while was compelled to give way before the enemy even reached its position. (29) But the result was, that the whole corps was soon in utter rout. It was now 7 o'clock, and growing dark; but Jackson had seized the breastworks, and the whole corps was soon in utter rout. It was now 7 o'clock, and growing dark; but Jackson had seized the breastworks, late the whole corps was soon in utter rout. It was now 7 o'clock, and growing dark; but Jackson had seized the breastworks, late the whole line in reverse, pushed forward to within half a mile of headquarters, and how proceeded to make prepara ters, and now proceeded to make prepara ters, and now proceeded to make prepara to the highest head to the corps was soon in utter rout. It was now 7 o'clock, and growing dark; but Jackson had seized the breastworks, and the whole corps was soon in the rout of the whole corps was soon in the rout of the whole corps was soon ing east and west, along the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House plankroad, on which, at the point of intersection of that road with the road from Fredericksburg to United States Ford, stands the Chancellor House—that is, Chancellorsville. Chancellorsville is placed in the middle of a clearing some 300 yards in extent, and all around are the thickets of the Wilderness. The line of battle, as formed on Friday evening, was about five miles in extent, stretching from a short distance east of Chancellorsville (where the left wing was somewhat refused), westward, in front of the Orange plankroad for about three miles, when the right flank bent sharply back in a defensive crotchet. Meade's Corps (Fifth), with one division of Couch's (Second), formed the left; Slocum's Corps (Twelfth), and one division of Sickles's (Third), the center; and Howard's (Eleventh) the right. The other livisions were held in reserve. As Gen. Hooker had concluded to fight a defensive battle, trees were felled in front of the line to form abatis, and rifle-pits were thrown up; and during the whole night the woods resounded with the strokes of a thousand Confederate ax-men engaged at the same Next morning (Saturday, May 2) Hookward to within half a mile of headquarters, and now proceeded to make prepara-tions for following up his success by a blow that should be decisive. er stood on the defensive awaiting battle, and it seemed at first that his opponent had been regulled into playing into his hands by making a direct attack; for the

ABLE RESISTANCE OF COL. MILES. The situation at this moment was exremely critical, for the Eleventh Corps third group shall make their quarterly payments of pensions on March 4. June 4. down on the plankroad, and throwing shells and it was difficult to see whence the control of the down of the plankroad, and throwing shells and it was difficult to see whence the control of the drawn; for just at that great impetuosity; but the attacking colhe knew too well the risks of a direct at- manner by Hancock's skirmish line under Col. Miles. (30) PANIC !-- CHEERS OF THE VICTORS.

gaged Hooker's attention with these front now presented such a spectacle as a simoom erick the Grent. I shall in the following section indicate the nature of this operaswept down the road, and past headquartere, and on toward the fords of the Rappahannock; and it was in vain that the tall opposed their persons and drawn sabers to the panic-stricken fugitives. But it chanced that at this moment Gen. Pleasonton, who had gone out with his cavalry to reenforce Sickles, was returning, and on learning the giving way of the right wing, he moved forward rapidly, sent his horsemen on the charge into the woods,

was unassailable by a front attack. In 21. Gen. Hooker, in his evidence on the this dilemma Lee determined on a move battle of Chancellorsville, insinuates that which, considering the inferiority of his he was all the time aware of the true charforce, must be accounted astonishingly bold. acter of Jackson's move, and that he made He resolved by a flank march to assail Hooker's right and rear, with a view of doubling up that flank, taking his line in ferent view to Gen. Sedgwick, to whom he was a powerful corps, numbering some 22,reverse, and seizing his communications wrote, on Saturday afternoon, as follows: 000 men. (34) "We know the enemy is flying, trying to save his trains; two of Sickles's Divisions This suggestion was, it is said, made to

are among them.' 22. Williamson's Brigade, of Slocum's the pensioner entitled thereto; but any dependent operations in the Valley, prac- Corps. - Sickles's Evidence: Report on the ticed with great success the like manuver, Conduct of the War, second series, vol. i,

23. The "old turnpike" may, roughly plan, though full of risk, was immediately speaking, be said to be parallel with the adopted by Lee, and, as a matter of course, lankroad, though it really joins near Dondall's tavern, about two and a half miles west of Chancellorsville. its execution committed to his daring lieutenant, who was destined, in the climax of 24. Cooke's Life of Stonewall Jackson, his power, to end his career in the world and the world's wars in this supreme ex-

25. Sigel's old corps; Howard had very The force with which Jackson was to recently taken command. make this movement consisted of his own 26. Gilsa's Brigade of Devens's Divithree divisions, numbering about 23,000 Of the Confederate force on the Schurz's Division. Schimmelfennig's Brigade, Schurz's Division, made a rapid change of

front to the west, and resisted the advance of the enemy for an hour or upward. 29. The rout of the Eleventh Corps was bad enough without the exaggerated coloring in which it has been painted. Much ecution of such a design as that he took was said in the newspaper accounts of the time regarding the "cowardly Dutchmen," in hand on Saturday morning; and he had often repeated to his staff a saying, that and the fact that this corps was supposed was to him a fundamental axiom of war- to be made up of German elements was "Mystery, mystery is the secret of success." Nothing was emitted to secure this brium to the affair; yet, "of the 11,500 indispensable requisite in the task he had undertaken. Hooker's attention was to be men composing the Eleventh Corps, 4,500 ondly, by a direct march of Sedgwick from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville, with the Battle of Chancellorsville. Pamphlet, engaged and the movement masked by en-New York, 1863.

ergetic demonstrations of front attack to The disposition of the corps to mee be made by Lee. Then, as the woods were such an attack was excessively defective and, in so far as the rout was owing to this circumstance, the author of this disposition must assume the responsibility. Congressional committee, propounds a Brigade of Cavalry on the right of his col theory of his own touching the disaster, umn to screen his perilous flank march which he attributes to the fact that the ambulances, ammunition wagons, packmule train, and even beef-cattle, had actually been allowed to come up on the line of battle of the Eleventh Corps; and that, when the fighting began, all these, as a matter of course, ran away, greatly in-Conduct of the War, second series, vol. i, cept upon the vouchers issued as herein northward to seize the Orange plankroad p. 45. Amid much that is dastardly at

was, was not, made with such secreey but ing Hancock's front, he so disposed his that those who held the front of the Union thin line, well intrenched, that the Conline saw that something was going on. federates, though making repeated charges And more especially, in passing over a in columns, on Saturday and Sunday, were powder business and make the inventor rich. He says it can be made for seven ich. He says it can be made for seven cents per pound, and one pound will go as far as two pounds of black powder, and one-half of the best smokeless, one and one-half of the best smokeless powder. There is but a slight report made and the recoil or kick is not noticeable. The powder is smokeless, and can be made in any kitchen.

And more especially, in passing over a hill near the "Furnace," the column plain-lever able to reach Hancock's line of battle. "On the 2d of May," says Hancock, "the enemy frequently opened with artillar the recoil or kick is not noticeable. The powder is smokeless, and can be made in any kitchen.

And more especially, in passing over a hill near the "Furnace," the column plain-lever able to reach Hancock's line of battle. "On the 2d of May," says Hancock, "the enemy frequently opened with artillery from the hights toward Fredericks-burg, and from those on my right, and with infantry assaulted my advanced line of rifle-pits, but was always handsomely removement was discovered, it was misinter-like the roots on duty there, continued to reach Hancock's line of battle. "On the 2d of May," says Hancock, "the enemy frequently opened with artillar the "Furnace," the column plain-lever able to reach Hancock's line of battle. "On the 2d of May," says Hancock, "the enemy frequently opened with artillar the "Furnace," the column plain-lever able to reach Hancock's line of battle. "On the 2d of May," says Hancock, "the enemy frequently opened with artillar the "Furnace," the columns, on Saturday and Sunday, were hill near the "Furnace," the columns of battle to reach Hancock's line of battle. "On the 2d of May," says Hancock, "the enemy frequently opened with artillar the "Furnace," the columns of battle to reach Hancock's line of battle. "On the 2d of May," says Hancock, "the enemy frequently opened with artillar the "Furnace," the columns of battle to reach Hancock's line of battle. "On the 2d of May," says Hancock, "t 18. Accrued Widows.
In ordering please order by number.
These blanks are all according to the form authorized by the Commissioner of Pensions, and are printed on good paper.
They will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, at the rate of 10 cents per dassorted. Lots of 1,000 or more by express.

We now have all the above blanks in stock, and orders will be alled asy they are received.
The National Tribune, Tribune, and others blank forms of the day they are received.
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

The words will be alled a coording to the part of Lee; or, if the idea suggested as a retreat toward Richmond on the part of Lee; or, if the idea suggested as a retreat toward Richmond on the part of Lee; or, if the idea suggested as a retreat toward Richmond on the part of Lee; or, if the idea suggested as a retreat toward Richmond on the part of Lee; or, if the idea suggested is in flight, it was still judged, on the whole, be a retreat. With the view of deterdance of the commissioner of Ponsions. Price, 65 cents for 100, or \$5 per 1,000 assorted. Lots of 1,000 or more by express.

We now have all the above blanks in stock, and orders will be alled a philar toward Richmond on the part of Lee; or, if the idea suggested is fifth to time place of the pulsed by the troops on duty there, consisting of the 57th, 64th, and 60th. N. Y. 2d and 148th Pa., under Col. N. 148th

mining this, but yet more under the conviction that Lee was withdrawing, Sickles was sent out with two divisions to reconnecter and attack him. (21) At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he advanced through the Wilderness for a mile and a second collect, the poured double charges of canister into the advancing line. Hooker, too, flaming out with the old fire through the Wilderness for a mile and a second collect bettle called for his own battery for All Uric tion. The foregoing provisions shall apply to any vacancy now existing."

Of infantry very difficult, indeed almost impossible except by trailing muskets. If it be added that any line drawn thereon would throw the right flank "in the air" which Jackson had moved, struck the rear of his column, and began to take prispossible except by trailing muskets. If it be added that any line drawn thereon would throw the right flank "in the air" which he communicated to Hooker, Gen. Berry, and snouted to its communication of his column, and began to take prispossible except by trailing muskets. If it be added that any line drawn thereon which he communicated to Hooker, Gen. Berry, and snouted to its communication of his column, and began to take prispossible except by trailing muskets. If it be added that any line drawn thereon which he communicated to Hooker, Gen. Sickles asked for reenforcements; and, at his request, Pleasonton's cavalry and two the flying crowd streaming past it, hasten-brigades of infantry were sent him. As one of these brigades was taken from the locality will be fully appreciated.

IEE HURRIEN TO CONFRONT HOOKER.

LEE HURRIEN TO CONFRONT HOOKER. Eleventh Corps, (22) holding the right of of the clearing around Chancellorsville the general line, it is hardly to be sup- Here Gen. Warren with Berry's men, and posed that Hooker would have made the the artillery of the Twelfth Corps, under detachment had he thought that flank was Capt. Best, and Hay's Brigade of the Sec ond Corps, formed a line to check the enemy in front, while Pleasonton and Sickles as was going on, Jackson was getting into position for his meditated blow. He had already reached the Orange plankroad, on curves of fire athwart the night-sky, poured which the Union line was drawn, and near swift destruction into the Confederate the point at which it is crossed by the road ranks. Thus the torrent was stemmed.

DEATH OF JACKSON.

On seeing the success that attended the

irst blow, Jackson, quick to perceive the

immense consequences that might be drawn from this victory, proceeded to make dispositions to press on at once, extending his left so as to cut off Hooker from United States Ford. To relieve Rhodes's Division which had made the attack, he sent forward A. P. Hill's Division; and being intensely anxious to learn the true position to cross that road"(24) (meaning, thereby, of his antagonist, he personally went forthe plankroad, so as to move up and strike ward through the dark woods, and with a portion of his staff rode out beyond his own lines to reconnoiter the ground, instructing the troops not to fire, "unless Jackson saw the Union line reverse, and cavalry approached from the direction of had only to advance in order to crown his the enemy."(32) Finishing his examinaperilous operation with complete success. tion of the ground, he turned back with The right of the Union line was, as before his staff to reenter his own lines; but in stated, held by the Eleventh Corps, under the darkness, his troops, mistaking, as it Gen. Howard; (25) and, while the major is supposed, the party for a body of Fed-

the time of his death had trained a corps cured. whose attacks in column were unique and irresistible; and it was noticed that Lee ventured upon no strokes of audacity af-ter Jackson had passed away. PREPARATIONS OF A NIGHT.

The operation of Jackson, resulting in the doubling up of Hooker's right, made

important changes in the line indispensa-Stationery Division is charged, in general, with the duty of supplying the officials of the Bureau, and also the officials of the bureau o cock's front especially was assailed with with Sedgwick on the left, below Fredericksburg, arrived that evening, and with umn was held in check in the most intrepid its firm mettle more than supplied the temporary loss. No idea was entertained of retreating; and if Lee did not retire, it was evident that the morrow must bring The open plain around Chancellorsville with it a terrible struggle. But before detailing the events of Sunday, as the acaweeping over the desert might make. Through the dusk of nightfall, a rushing flames out in a double battle, it will be whirlwind of men and artillery and wagons ing with that portion of the army under Sedgwick, and to point out the relations between these two parts of one and the same drama.

SITUATION OF SEDGWICK. It was not until after Friday's developments near Chancellorsville, when the reconnoitering columns that went out to ward Fredericksburg had met the enemy and had been recalled, and Lee followed up and drew his lines around Chancellorsille, that Hooker became convinced that Lee was not minded to fall back. Seeing this, he, on Saturday morning, withdrew Reynolds's Corps also from the force under Sedgwick, and it reached Chancellorsadequate preparations to meet a flank at- ville late that night. This left Sedgwick tack; but he, at the time, gave a very dif- with only his own (Sixth) Corps; but it

Now it is a question which will present itself to the military student, whether it would not have been better, the moment a lodgment was gained at Chancellorsville Corps, and Barlow's Brigade, of Howard's on Thursday, to have at once brought the three corps under Sedgwick up to that point and united the army. Their pres-ence below Fredericksburg, while the turning operation was in execution, was correct; but after that purpose was accomplished, the three corps near Fredericksburg, and the four corps at Chancellors ville, presented the character of a divided army, separated from each other by 20 miles, a river to be twice passed, and the enemy between the two parts. And especially when Friday's developments had proved that Lee would not retreat, but offer battle at Chancellorsville was such a junction desirable. Nor was this necessity lessened, but rather greatly hightened by the fact that Hooker's order to withdraw from the advanced position gained on Friday, by forfeiting possession of Banks's Ford (the tenure of which would have practically brought the two parts of his army together), definitively severed Sedgwick from the force at Chancellors-ville, and made a junction possible only on one of two conditions: first, a detour by the north bank of the Rappahannock, making the passage at United States Ford. offer battle at Chancellorsville was such ing the passage at United States Fordbut this was one entire day's march; sec-

> Lee interposing between him and Hooker. HOOKER'S ORDER TO SEDGWICK.

Now when, on Saturday night, the disruption of the right wing had given a blow to all his hopes, and seriously imperilled his army, Hooker resolved to adopt the latter course, and with a view to relieve the pressure that was upon him, sent, late at night, orders to Sedgwick to put himself in motion immediately, occupy Fredericksburg, seize its hights, gain the plankroad from that place to Chancellorsville and move out to join the main body; de stroying any force he might meet, an reaching his assigned position by davlight the next morning. This was precisely one creasing the confusion.—Report on the of those movements which, according as they are wrought out, may be either the hight of wisdom or the hight of folly. Its successful accomplishment certainly prom- Modern, up-to-date Water-power, slate roof, Chancellorsville, the conduct of this young ised very brilliant results. It is easy to but gallant and skillful officer shines forth see how seriously Lee's safety would with a brilliant luster. Being intrusted compromised, if, while engaged with Hookwith the charge of the skirmish line coverer in front, he should suddenly find a pow erful force assailing his rear, and grasping already his direct line of communica

Acid Diseases

Kidney, Bladder And Rheumatic Disease Now Easily Cured At Home By Yourself With a Remarkable New Discovery-Does Away With Surgical Operations-Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism. Thousands Already Cured,

TRIAL TREATMENT AND 64-PAGE BOOK FREE

Note Endorsers.

At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself e from Germanna Ford; but, ascending a But, more than all, an unseen hand had any kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease in a very Confederates began to overlap both his hill in the vicinity, he saw that disposition struck down the head and front of all this short time in your own home and without the expense



It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once, since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

tions with Richmond. But if, on the other that column, and then, by a vigorous return, meet or attack his antagonist's main body. For the successful execution of this plan not only was Sedgwick bound to the most energetic action, but Hooker also was engaged by every consideration of honor and duty to so act as to make the dangerous task he had assigned to Sedgwick possible. And now premising that Sedgwick, immediately on receipt of the order at 11 clock of Saturday night, put his force in motion from its position three miles below Fredericksburg and moved forward to effect a junction with the main body, I shall return to the recital of events at Chancellorsville at the time the action burst forth anew on Sunday morning. (To be continued.)

The 18th Mo. Cav.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In The National Tribune of March 10, Comrade Rickman, 4th Iowa, wants to know whether the "Merrill Horse" or the 13th Mo. Cav. took part in the Price Raid, Now, I will not say that Comrade Rickman was not there, for I think he was but I will say the 13th Mo. was there, and in the charge at Independence, James Lewis, Co. L. 13th Mo., with an empty carbine, captured two rebel officers. Speak up, 13th Mo.—John A. Maddox, Sergeant, Co. L, 13th Mo. Cav., Miller, Cal.

RESTORES EYESIGHT.

"Actina," a Marvelous Discovery that Cares All Afflictions of the Eye Without Cutting or Drugging.

There is no need for cutting, drugging or probing the eye for any form of disease. There is no risk or experimenting, as thousands of people have been cured of blindness, failing eyesight, catherens are the same to be a supplied by the catherens are the same to be a supplied by the catherens are the same to be a supplied by the catherens are the same to be a supplied by the same to be a sup blindness, failing and other aracts, granulated lids and other afflictions of the eye through this grand discovery, when em-linent oculisis termed the case

Homes in the South.

ment thousands of acres of uncultivated farm land tracts of all sizes, which can be purchased very che ly. They are productive, healthy, and close to marketa. In ten States reached by the lines of SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

For information about opportunities now available rices of land, character of soils, etc., write to M. V. RICHARDS.

Land and Industrial Agents. Washington,
D. C., Southern Railway.

VENANGO CUT HAY WORKS Cut and Baled Hay a Specialty. VENANGO, PA.

FOR SALE

three-story and basement FLOURING MILL

In good town, situated on Eric Rail Road and Meadville, Venango and Cambridge Springs